



kevin's *Room*



discussion
guide



MH02D4981

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Supporters of Kevin's Room

The making of Kevin's Room would not have been possible without the generosity of our funders. They include: Chicago Department of Public Health's STD/HIV/AIDS Public Policy and Programs Division and the Office of Minority Health. The cast and crew of over 150 individuals also made significant sacrifices and personal contributions of their time, energy and expertise.

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Guide written and produced by Lora Branch, Victor Pond and Kevin Tindell. Special thanks to Dwight Hunter, Walker Tisdale, Janice Layne, David Kern, Kendra Phillips and Daniel Ash.

Design: Jeanne Nemcek, 4439 Design
Photography: Sharon Zurek





why we made this film

Across the country AIDS continues to impact the lives and well-being of millions. In the United States, AIDS is still a leading cause of death in the most productive members of our society and in the most vulnerable communities in the country.

The epidemic in the United States is complicated by the fact that gay and bisexual men, who represent the largest proportion of those impacted by HIV, are often stigmatized and marginalized by our society. Recent studies also reveal alarming rates of HIV infection among young African American gay and bisexual men comparable to Sub-Saharan Africa.

Kevin's Room was made to assist members of African American communities about gay and bisexual men and AIDS. It is because of AIDS that many young black men across this country were forced to reveal to their friends and families that they were gay and living with a fatal disease. For many this meant isolation and exile, for others it meant acceptance and love. We are fortunate that new medications have given many people living with HIV longer and healthier lives. However, new infections still occur everyday.

It is our hope that this film encourages members of our community to examine our feelings, open our hearts and talk to each other. In the African American tradition it is always through the sharing and caring that communities come together for a common cause. This is a cause that is indeed worth it.



Lora Branch
*Director, Office of Lesbian
and Gay Health*



Rashad Burgess
Director, MOCHA Coalition

Ordering Information

Additional copies of the discussion guide are \$10 each plus shipping and handling. To order additional copies of this discussion guide and/or the video, please contact:

Chicago Department of Health
STD/HIV/AIDS Public Policy and Programs
Educational Resource and Information Center
(312) 746-5902
Email: soto_esmerelda@cdph.org

Other Contacts:

Chicago Department of Public
Health/Office of Lesbian
and Gay Health
(312) 747-5855
(312) 747-9632

Chicago Department of Public
Health/MOCHA Coalition
(312) 747-5856

Black Cat Productions
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www.blackcatfilm.net

Chicago Department of Public Health
333 S. State Street
Chicago, IL 60604



kevin's *Room*

the cast

Kevin Keith Butler

Charles Perry Cavitt

Teddy Malik Middleton

Pharaoh.....Da'Non Bolden

Paris Byron Stewart

Jhalil.....Sanford Gaylord

Angela Pamela Usher

Felicia.....Ronda Bedgood

Pastor Floyd Robert Barnett

Martha.....Cynthia Maddox

Bartholomew Bruce Edwards

Executive Producer/Creator: Lora E. Branch

Producer/Director: Sharon Zurek



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How to use this guide

This discussion guide is a companion to the Kevin's Room video produced by the Chicago Department of Public Health. The materials in this guide were prepared to assist anyone responsible for facilitating, developing and implementing discussion groups or trainings concerning African American men who have sex with men. This guide presents factual information where needed and discussion points that are timely and helpful in creating a focused conversation.

HIV/AIDS the factual information

Kevin's Room is an informative television drama. While HIV information is discussed, the film does not intend to provide medical advice. As a creative endeavor reflecting real-life dialogue, certain words or phrases used by the characters may or may not be accurate HIV prevention or treatment terminology. It is therefore essential to refer to the HIV issues segment near the end of the guide when necessary.

helpful



Suggested discussion format

This discussion guide lends itself to a variety of formats. Participants may follow the outlined sequence in the guide. Another method is to divide participants in small groups of equal size and assign each group one of the characters or scenes in the video (this guide has questions already outlined). At the end of the allotted time (i.e., 15 minutes, etc.) each group will report out to larger group and the facilitator would encourage questions/comments from participants in other groups.

A less conventional method is to have a discussion at each of your meetings (i.e., support groups) about one character or scene. This may provide not only a topic, but continuity and cohesiveness to your group (particularly if it's a new group forming). Feel free to be creative and remember that this is a just a guide, the discussion is really up to you.

Suggested format for shorter screenings

It is highly recommended that the group view the entire video. If there are time constraints, portions or specific scenes in the video can be shown to support a discussion or presentation. A suggestion is to view the video and jot down the counter number on your VCR of scenes that you would like to refer to as you prepare your discussion. There are also photographic cues from the video to remind participants of particular characters and/or scenes.



Kevin, the lead character and group facilitator, is a health counselor at a community-based organization. His job is to convene a support group for African American gay and bisexual men. He is also a partner in a monogamous relationship with Jhalil, and the oldest son of his parents Martha and Bartholomew.



Charles, one of the group participants, is living with HIV and struggling with a complex drug regime. An only child, he relies on his mother for support. His mother was also a central caretaker to his former partner Jeffrey who died from an AIDS related illness.



the people



Teddy, one of the group participants, is a college student and an active member of his church. He is engaged to be married to his childhood sweetheart, Angela.



Pharaoh, one of the group participants, is a recovering substance abuser, and street-wise computer programmer. He is apparently meeting sexual partners on the Internet and phone chat lines. He is not "out" to his family.

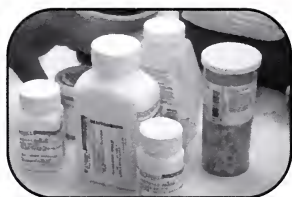


Paris, an associate of Pharaoh, works as a waiter and is a witty cynic of the support group. He is apparently single and relies on support from his best friend Felicia.

character's



As a young and somewhat inexperienced professional, there are some basic things Kevin does not know about gay men's health. This is evident when he comes to the group with a cold.



Charles is frustrated by the side effects of his medication and contemplates taking a "drug holiday".



Paris appears to meet men socially in bar settings and in unsafe environments. His personal life also appears to be unstable.

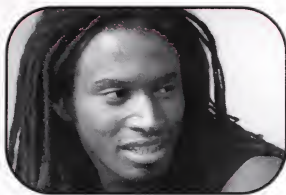


Kevin's own anxieties surface when he discloses to Jhalil, his partner, that he has never really known his own HIV status.



Paris seems to have a dismissive attitude about HIV prevention. "You get sick, you take the meds and boom you're back in the game".

challenges



Pharaoh asserts that he sometimes engages in high-risk sexual behaviors. He has been tested for both HIV and STDs and, has recently contracted gonorrhea.



Teddy is having sex with both his fiancée Angela and a male partner. He has told his male partner that he and Angela are getting married but has not told Angela that he is also seeing a man.

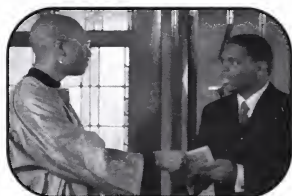
DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

- How do these challenges affect the characters?
- How do these challenges affect the people in their lives?
- How do they deal with these challenges in the video?
- If you were in any of these situations, how would you deal with these challenges?
- What other challenges, barriers, or conflicts do you see for these characters?
- Have you ever faced similar challenges?
- How did you deal with these?

The Church



Teddy is a Christian who values the church which he refers to as “my home.” He is hurt and disappointed by a cold and dismissive pastor.



Later Teddy attends a “gay” Christian Church upon the recommendation of Kevin.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

- What image or line of dialogue stood out for you in these scenes?
- How did you feel as you viewed each scene above?
- If anything, what did you personally identify with in these scenes?
- What new insight did you gain from these scenes?
- What issues do these scenes suggest might be important for the Black Church to consider?

The Family



Charles' Mom is concerned about his physical health and mental well-being. Charles reveals during a group session that without his mom he "would not have made it".



Kevin's parents are apparently loving and supportive, yet unable to fully accept his sexual orientation. This is apparent when Martha refers to Jhalil as Kevin's "room-mate" and Bartholomew tells a caller that Kevin is "not married yet".

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

- What image or line of dialogue stood out for you in these scenes?
- Were you puzzled by anything in these scenes?
- How did you feel as you viewed each scene above?
- If anything, what did you personally identify with in these scenes?
- What new insight did you gain from these scenes?
- What issues do these scenes suggest might be important for families of African American gay and bisexual men to consider?

Support



Felicia is one of Paris' best friends consistently helping him to process the current situations in his life.



After Paris is attacked, she offers her place as a refuge to recover and pull himself together.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

- What image or line of dialogue stood out for you in these scenes?
- Were you puzzled by anything in these scenes?
- How did you feel as you viewed each scene above?
- If anything, what did you personally identify with in these scenes?
- What new insight did you gain from these scenes?
- What issues do these scenes suggest might be important for friends of African American gay and bisexual men to consider?



The Group

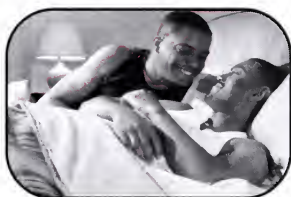


After a couple sessions, members of the support group have bonded enough to feel safe to share very personal information. Teddy talks about his heterosexual relationship and religious struggles. Charles reveals his HIV-positive status and feelings about his partner's death. Pharaoh reveals the fact that his family does not know about his sexuality and that he is now clean after years of substance abuse.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

- What image or line of dialogue stood out for you in these scenes?
- Were you puzzled by anything in these scenes?
- How did you feel as you viewed each scene above?
- What did you personally identify with in these scenes?
- What new insight did you gain from these scenes?
- What do these scenes suggest might be important to nurture and sustain yourself or other African American gay men?
- What steps can you take to nurture yourself or other African American gay men?

Intimacy



Kevin and Jhalil have a loving monogamous relationship. They have put trust in each other and have agreed to not use condoms during sex.



After a sexual encounter, Teddy tells his male sex partner that he won't be able to "kick it" with him after his marriage to Angela. When Teddy expresses his love for Angela, he is sarcastically warned about his decision to marry her.



In a nightclub, Paris follows a man into the restroom for what appears to be a sexual encounter.



Teddy tells Angela that he has been having sex with both her and men over the last year. She is shocked and fearful that now she may be "at risk". Teddy assures her that he has been safe.



Pharaoh surfs the personals on the internet for a sexual partner.



In the group, Pharaoh stated that he is always a “top” in sex with men, yet he agrees to be a “bottom” (receptive partner) for his date at the club. Pharaoh’s date refuses to have sex without a condom.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

- What image or line of dialogue stood out for you in these scenes?
- Were you puzzled by anything in these scenes?
- How did you feel as you viewed each scene above?
- If anything, what did you personally identify with in these scenes?
- What new insight did you gain from these scenes?

The Black Church

The Black Church remains one of the strongest institutions in the Black community. While issues of sex and sexuality are difficult terrain to explore, it is essential that these institutions collectively grapple with the subject. To lead honest, healthy and integrated lives, it is vital that gay and bisexual men in the Black Church receive life affirming messages from their spiritual leaders.

quotes

Interesting quotations about gay/bisexual African American men and the Black church:

"The African American Church has a role of resonance and influence even for those who do not attend. It is the place of history." Sylvia Rhue and Linda Alband, *All God's Children*, from the discussion guide.

"The Black Church must develop a theology of homoeroticism, a theology of queerness. (Well, if we want to be absolutely campy, we might term it a theology for Afriqueeer-mericans). After all, if any group understands what it means to be thought of as queer, as strange, as unnatural, as evil, it's black folk." Michael E. Dyson, *Race Rules*, page 106.

"There are many in our midst who are gay and lesbian, who are loving, caring, giving members of our congregation. Some of them are in hiding because of the homophobia we preach from our pulpits; many love the Lord so much they are even tolerant of the hostility we spew. "What say you? Does Jesus love them? Our hearts already know everyone is precious, everyone is known by God."

Breaking the Silence, Rev. Mariah Britton.



books

For more information about Gay/Bisexual African American men and the Black church see:

Beyond the Bible: Parents Families and Friends Talk About Religion and Homosexuality, Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays, Inc. (PFLAG), 1997.

Race Rules: Navigating the Color Line, Michael E. Dyson, Vintage Books a Division of Random House, New York, 1997.

What Does The Bible Really Say About Homosexuality, Daniel Helminiak, San Francisco, CA: Alamo Square Press, 1994.

The Greatest Taboo: Homosexuality in Black Communities, Delroy Constantine-Simms, Alyson book, 2000.

Body Theology, James B. Nelson, Westminster John Knox Press, A Division of Presbyterian Publishing Corporation, 100 Witherspoon Street, Louisville, KY 40202-1396, 1992.

websites

<http://www.balmingilead.org/>
<http://www.unityfellowshipchurch.org/>
<http://www.futurenet.org>

films

All God's Children. 1996, USA.
Director: Mosbacher, Dee



Parents/Families

Parents and other family members represent a major support system and source of strength. By being open about sexual orientation, African American gay men may experience or fear loss of family acceptance. Conversely, African American gay and bisexual men are often well integrated into the family structure functioning as caretakers, and stabilizing members whether they are “out” or not.

quotes

Interesting quotations about gay/bisexual African American men and their [heterosexual] parents:

“...the more family members were perceived as supportive the less likely participants intended to behave in risky ways.”

(JA Kimberly and JM Serovich in *The role of family and friend support in reducing risk behaviors among HIV-positive Gay men*, 1999).

“The mightiest forces destabilizing the black family are poverty, unemployment, educational neglect, chronic disease, violence, drugs, alcoholism, and an astronomical incarceration rate for black men. The so-called gay life-style is not one of them.” *When Bigotry’s Victims Become Bigots*, *Pacific News Service*, September 6, 2000. By Earl Ofari Hutchinson.



books

For more information about LGBT children of heterosexual parents please check out the following:

A Family and Friend's Guide to Sexual Orientation: Bridging the Divide between Gay and Straight, edited by Bob Powers and Alan Ellis, Routledge, 1996.

Black families in therapy: A multi-systems approach, Boyd-Franklin, N., 1989. New York: Guilford Press.

Beyond Acceptance, by Carolyn Welch Griffin and Marian J. Wirth, St. Martin's Press, Inc., 1997.

African American family life: Its structural and ecological aspects. Wilson, M. N. (Ed.). 1995.
San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Now That You Know: A Parent's Guide to Understanding Their Gay and Lesbian Children, by Barbara Fairchild and Nancy Hayward, Harcourt, 1998.

websites

<http://www.pe.net/~bidstrup/parents.htm#partIV>
<http://www.critpath.org/pflag-talk/support.htm>
<http://www.pflag.org/>



Support from friends and Support Groups

Friends often play an important role in the life of African American gay men. Often people who are not related by blood lineage are accepted as family members and given titles as “Aunt” or “Uncle,” Brother” or “Sister.” For many African Americans it is often expected that family members and friends will play an important role in supporting life decisions.

Support groups for African American gay men have grown in size and number since the arrival of HIV/AIDS. These groups exist for both men who are positive and negative and have served to unify efforts toward reducing oppression. Cultural influences often rigidly define sex roles and make it especially difficult for African American LGBTs to develop positive self-esteem. Therefore, the formation of these support groups is a healthy way to deal with the social and political realities that African American LGBTs experience daily.

quotes

Interesting quote about gay/bisexual African American men and support:

“... In a lot of these gay male communities, intimacy is synonymous with sex, and people need to know they can reach out to someone as mentor or friend without that.” Craig Washington, (AIDS activists round table, by Laura Douglas-Brown, [www. Southernvoice.com](http://www.Southernvoice.com))

books

I'll Be Somewhere Listening For My Name, Sojourner: Black Gay Voices in the Age of AIDS. Dixon, Melvin, Ed. B. Michael Hunter. New York: Other Countries, 1993. 199-203.



Respecting the Soul: Daily Reflections for Black Lesbians and Gays, by Keith Boykin

Gay Men's Friendships: Invincible Communities, Nardi, Peter M. University of Chicago Press, 1999.

Brother to Brother: New Writings by Black Gay Men, Essex Hemphill, ed. Alyson Publications, 1989.

Notes of a Signifying Snap! Queen, (Censorship I) Riggs, Marlon T., *Art Journal* v50, n3 Fall, 1991:60-65

Black Macho Revisited: Reflections of a Snap! Queen, Riggs, Marlon T. (Black Film Issue). *Black American Literature Forum* v25, n2 (Summer, 1991):389-395.

Nardi, Peter M. and Dru Sherrod. Friendship in the Lives of Gay Men and Lesbians. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*. 1994; 11(2):185-199.

One More River to Cross: Black and Gay in America, Keith Boykin, (1998), Doubleday & Company, Incorporated, 288 pages, ISBN: 0385479832 .

websites

<http://www.blackstripe.com>
www.blackplanet.com
www.blackstripe.com
www.ChocolateCityUSA.com
www.doth.com/exchangeclub/black_lgbt
www.gay.com
www.glaad.org
www.planetout.com
www.unitedblackwebsite.com
www.ChocolateCityUSA.com
www.doth.com/exchangeclub/black_lgbt

films

Black is Black ain't, Marlon Riggs, 1994.
Get on the Bus, a Spike Lee Movie, 1996.



Intimacy/Sex and Sexuality

Sexuality for African American gay men is broad and complex. It encompasses sexual, social, affectionate, gender, and other identities and behaviors. Many African American gay and bisexual men do not identify themselves by their sexual orientation. Sexual behavior and Sexual Identity/Orientation are therefore often not mutually exclusive.

websites For more information about LGBTs and intimacy please check out the following:

www.oaklandlinks.com
www.Brotha.com
www.gmad.org
www.livedlife.com
www.universalpride.com
www.webfoot.com/hobbies/pflag/MarriageGood.html
www.webfoot.com/hobbies/pflag/MarriageGood.html
www.blackstripe.com
www.ChocolateCityUSA.com

books *If You Seduce a Straight Person, Can You Make Them Gay?* Issues in Biological Essentialism versus Social Constructionism in Gay and Lesbian Identities, John P. De Cecco and John P. Elia, New York: Harrington Park Press, 1993.

Before the Closet: Same-Sex Love from Beowulf to Angels in America, Allen J. Frantzen, The University of Chicago Press, 2000.



Fragments That Remain, Steven Corbin,
Alyson Publications, 1993.

Black Butterflies, Gay Men's Press, 199.)

Skin Deep, Gay Men's Press, 1997.
Books by, John R Gordon

*Gay male couples: the importance of coming out and being out
to parents*, LaSala, MC. *Journal of Homosexuality* 2000;
39(2):47-71.

Gay Male Christian Couples: Life Stories,
By K.T. Andrew, Yip, 1988.

Invisible Life
Just As I Am
And This Too Shall Pass
If This World Were Mine
Novels by E. Lynn Harris

films

Get on the Bus, Spike Lee, 1996.
Looking for Langston, Isaac Julien





HIV Issues

AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is a condition caused by a virus called HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). This virus attacks the immune system. When the immune system breaks down serious, often deadly infections and cancers can occur. These are called opportunistic infections because they take advantage of the body's weakened defenses.

How HIV is spread

HIV can be transmitted from an infected person to another through the following body fluids: Semen (pre-cum), Vaginal fluid, Blood and Breast milk.

Sexual intercourse (vaginal and anal): In the genitals and the rectum, HIV may directly enter through mucous membranes, cuts and abrasions caused during intercourse (many of which would be unnoticed). Oral sex (mouth-penis, mouth-vagina, mouth-anus): While the risk for HIV (in semen, vaginal fluid or blood) is lower, the risk of HIV transmission through the throat, gums, and oral membranes does still exist.

Sharing injection needles: Injection needle and equipment can pass blood directly from one person's bloodstream to another. Needles for tattooing, ear piercing, and body piercing can also spread HIV if the needle is shared.

Blood Transfusions: Since 1985, the risk of getting HIV from a blood transfusion in the United States is extremely low, because all blood donors are screened for their risk of HIV. All donated blood is tested and all blood that test positive for signs of HIV is destroyed.

prevention

Mother-to-child: During pregnancy, birth, or breast feeding from an infected mother to her baby. HIV can be transmitted from an infected person to another through the following body fluids: Semen (pre-cum), Vaginal fluid, Blood and Breast milk.

HIV is not transmitted by every day casual contact, by mosquitoes, bees or wasps. In the United States, HIV is not transmitted through donating blood. New needles are always used in taking blood from donors, so HIV is not spread in this manner. HIV is not transmitted through contact with saliva, tears, sweat, feces or urine (unless blood is present). Transmission can only occur when a sufficient amount of HIV enters the bloodstream, through cuts or mucous membranes. These "bodily fluids" either contain no HIV or it exists in a quantity too small to result in transmission.

The most effective ways to prevent HIV infection

Not having sex-whether vaginal, anal, or oral. Sex only between two mutually monogamous, uninfected partners who do not share needles or syringes with anyone. Using new, sterile drug equipment or needles every time. Not sharing needles or syringes for any reason (when injecting illegal drugs, medications, vitamins, or steroids; tattooing; or body piercing). Not engaging in activities that involve exchange of blood, semen, vaginal fluids, or breast milk.

risk



Ways to reduce the risk of HIV infection

Using a latex condom or barrier the right way every time during vaginal, anal, or oral sex, greatly reduces the risk of HIV infection and other STDs. Not using drugs or alcohol, which can impair judgment, and possibly make people take the following risks related to HIV, such as, having sex without a condom or barrier, and sharing needles and syringes. Cleaning needles and syringes with chlorine bleach and water if more effective prevention is not available. Using barrier protection (e.g. latex gloves) when coming into contact with blood.

HIV testing

People who think they are at risk of HIV infection are encouraged to seek individual counseling and testing. People can be at risk if they engage in a risk behavior, such as sharing needles and syringes or having unprotected sex with someone who has HIV. Some doctors, state and local health departments, and other health care professionals and organizations offer HIV testing. There are two common methods of testing—confidential and anonymous. (Not all areas have facilities for anonymous testing, however.) Before choosing a test site, people must decide which method is best for them.

Confidential HIV testing

Test results are linked to the client and recorded in their medical files held by the medical or public health facilities where the test was taken. Test results cannot be revealed without the written permission of the people tested, except as required by state law. (States that report HIV-positive test results to the public health department are required by law to keep the information confidential).

Anonymous HIV testing

Neither client name nor any personal identifying information that could link their test results to them is recorded. Only the people who are tested can find out their results. You choose, or are given, a letter/number code that will match you to your test results.

How long should I wait before being tested?

Before getting tested, it is important to wait three months from the time a person may have been exposed to HIV. This is called the “window period”. This is enough time for most people to develop antibodies in response to HIV in the blood. The “window period” is the time it takes for a person who has been exposed/infected with HIV to test positive for HIV antibodies. Antibodies generally appear within the blood three months after infection with HIV, but may take up to six months in some persons.

What does a negative test result mean?

A negative result means that a person shows no signs of having antibodies to HIV. A negative result can mean one of two things. 1. The person does not show signs of HIV antibodies and does not have the virus. The person cannot infect others. 2. The person was recently infected and has the virus, but the test was not yet able to detect antibodies, if they tested in the window period. They can infect others.

What does a positive test result mean?

A antibody-positive result means that a person has antibodies to HIV. They will always be infected and can infect others through sexual and blood-to-blood contact.





What does an indeterminate test result mean?

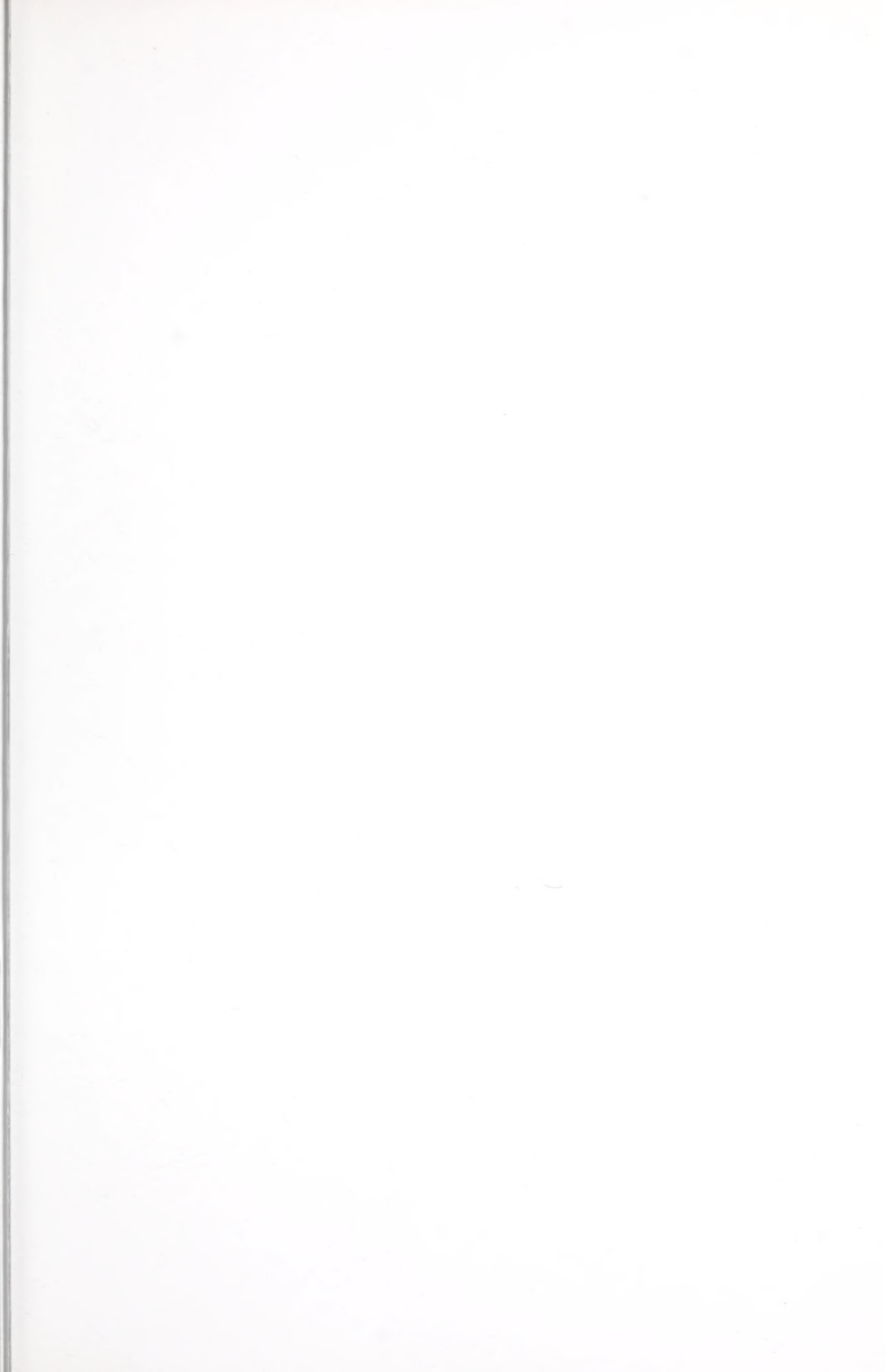
A indeterminate test result is inconclusive and may represent either a biologic false positive test, or a truly positive test from a recent infection in which antibodies have not yet fully developed. A repeat test should be scheduled approximately 6 weeks after the date of the inconclusive test.

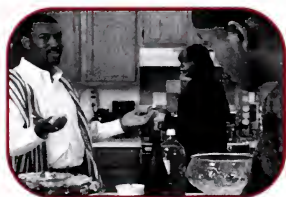
Partner notification/contact tracing

Voluntary partner notification programs allow individuals who have tested positive in a confidential HIV test to ask for help in notifying current/previous sex or needle sharing partners that you may have exposed them to HIV. You can receive counseling about how to notify partners yourself, or you can have a public health officer (PHO) do it for you. The PHO will ask the name, address, and phone number of other people (“contacts”) with whom the client have had sex or shared needles. The PHO will try to locate each contact for counseling about their risk for HIV.

Treating HIV

There is a great deal of information about how and when to treat your HIV should you test positive. It is very important to find current sources of information that work for you. The internet has a wealth of information about current treatment options. You may also get valuable information from friends or peer counselors and support groups. As medical advances occur frequently, check your sources often. As discussed in Kevin’s Room there are many types of combination treatments available. If your doctor recommends treatment, learn as much as you can about HIV drugs before you start. It may mean learning to take lots of pills, scheduling meals, putting up with side effects and scrutinizing the results of blood tests more closely than ever before. Please visit www.hivatis.org for the government’s latest list of approved anti-HIV medications.





Chicago Department of Public Health STD/HIV/AIDS Public Policy and Programs
Office of Lesbian and Gay Health, MOCHA Coalition

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